



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

helpful suggestions concerning the ways by which the management of small shops may obtain adequate but economical health service, which in the past they usually have failed to get. The statement of the routines to be followed in case of physical examinations and sickness, of the minimum equipment required for various situations and purposes, of estimated proper cost for different sized enterprises, and of other similar matters are very much to the point and very welcome. They should be of real aid to a plant physician trying to develop standard equipment and standard practice in his department.

Dr. Clark also shows a grasp of the ethical responsibility of the factory doctor, when he says, "It is considered advisable that the same relation of doctor and patient be maintained as strictly in industry as in private practice. The doctor should discuss the type of work the patient can and can not do with the employment manager, but not the physical condition necessitating it."

JOSEPH H. WILLITS.

JENKS, J. W. and LAUCK, W. J. *The Immigration Problem*. First Edition, revised and enlarged by Smith, Rufus D. Pp. xxvii, 655. Price, \$3.00. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1922.

This revision of what is in many ways one of the most useful of the books on immigration will be welcomed by students and teachers. Aside from the use of the figures of the Census of 1920 and the legislation of recent date the most significant change is the addition of a chapter on "Oriental Immigration to the United States" and a discussion of the immigration problem of other countries, together with digests of foreign laws.

It is to be regretted that the bibliography suggested for further details is so defective. If the immigration policies of other countries are of importance why is no mention made of *The Problem of the Immigrant* by Whelpley? If assimilation is important why is no reference made to Drachsler, *Democracy and Assimilation* (1920)? Why is no mention made of studies of given races in America such as Balch, *Our Slavic Fellow Citizens*, as Capek, *The Cechs in America* (1920)? The

writer of this note would have liked to see included some reference to the January, 1921 volume of *The Annals* in connection with the Japanese immigration.

HOURLWICH, ISAAC A. *Immigration and Labor*. Second Edition. Pp. xxxii, 574. Price, \$6.00. New York: B. W. Huebsch, 1922.

Practically the only changes as compared with the first edition of 1912 are the omission of the discussion of some of the recommendations of the Immigration Commission and the inclusion of a chapter on "The Lessons of the War," together with a rather vitriolic reply to certain critics of the first edition. The author's use of Ph.D. after his name seems a bit inconsistent with his attitude towards the academic brethren.

The author states that formerly organized labor was hostile to immigration but that now the fear of radical East Europe has led the capitalists to join in the demand for restriction. He then proceeds to show that restriction will not improve the condition of the American laborer. Some of his criticisms of popular ideas are keen and worthy of attention. He weakens our faith in the balance of his judgment by his extreme antagonism to capitalism.

PATTEN, SIMON N. *Mud Hollow*. Pp. 384. Price, \$1.90. Philadelphia: Dorrance and Company, 1922.

President Meiklejohn of Amherst in his *The Liberal College* has forcibly pointed out one of the limitations of scholars. He points out that, if a man wishes to be considered scholarly, he must work assiduously within the conventionally set limits of his field and devote little if any thinking to other fields in which he can not speak as a specialist. The result tends to be knowledge by watertight compartments, and points of view that are scientific within the limits of a particular field and intolerant of the conclusions and importance of those of other fields. Accordingly we find comparatively little effort to see the relationships between fields of knowledge and little ability to unify their conclusions into a whole that will represent a complete picture.

This is especially true in the social sci-

ences. Most of us have been busy at work, each considering a section of society from the standpoint of his own field. This is a necessary stage of evolution, but it tends to result in more "experts" than economists, and more partisans than statesmen. Dr. Patten himself suggested this condition a few weeks before his death when, half in joke, he said, "The economists are all over sixty years old; those from forty to sixty are socialists; and those between twenty and forty are, or are trying to be, business experts."

Mud Hollow was published a few weeks before the "stroke" which led to Dr. Patten's death on July 24, 1922. It is a brilliant, daring and suggestive attempt to see and to understand the *whole* of American civilization. By application of the combined knowledge available in a number of fields such as economics, biology, sociology and psychology, Professor Patten has sought to explain the fundamental changes that have taken place in American society and which represent the evolutionary process now going on.

The book is half novel and half essay. The first half presents the life of "Mud Hollow" and exists purely for illustrative purposes in order that the second half of the book may be better understood. "Mud Hollow" is a small farming community in the middle west and "is the base on which the nation rests. It is the normal in the sense that it has the soil and mechanism on which prosperity depends, without the impressment of a foreign culture which would thwart local tendencies. Normalcy may be defined as prosperity without culture. Money to do with and not knowing what to do."

The second part of the book is an essay, interpreting the life of "Mud Hollow." It is, by far, the more important part of the book; it represents the fruition of Dr. Patten's economic and sociological thinking.

In this second part he recognizes the wreckage of many of the theories currently held before the War—his own included. "The decay is not physical; it is mental, spiritual, logical. It is those who think or at least should think who have failed. There is something wrong in the basis of our thought; our premises, our historical interpretations, our long-standing traditions need revision."

"Human nature is vaguer, more emotional, with fewer of the rock attributes than was thought."

He sets out to find his new basis for thought by an analysis of the types being brought into dominance in Mud Hollow, i.e., America. For an indefinite period, we will be dominated by the mass judgments of that group of citizens, which, taken collectively, has the greatest income power. This group, Dr. Patten defines as the group with incomes of from two to three thousand dollars. Neither the poverty class nor the property class will control.

The dominant majority is primarily of the motor type. It will insist upon conformity. Dr. Patten then goes on to show that *conformity* is the method of social progress under majority rule, whereas *personal liberty* was the method under minority rule. Leaders will be those who make progress with the masses rather than those who sink into self-satisfied sterility by condemning "uncultured mob judgments."

Old morality is the morality which minorities have imposed on majorities.

The grind of conformity must precede the rise of democracy. . . . In democracy, men may differ on minor but not on major premises. Minorities are outlaws unless they accept the axioms of majority thought. If, in a prohibition nation, a man contends that alcohol is beneficial, he is an outlaw, but if he thinks the methods of enforcing prohibition are ineffective, his opinion is entitled to respect.

The real force of the social lies not in trade unions, industrial coöperation and distributive processes, but in a vague feeling of comradeship which binds not like with like, but which brings the dissimilar into organic unity.

Conformity seeks to lift all to a common level and is not so concerned with the setting of new standards by minority aggression.

"Conformity thus produces a better average than morality."

In the latter part of the book, Dr. Patten describes, in biological and psychological terms, the changes which make for or against adjustment to new environments and which, therefore, hasten or retard evolution.

It is the Wish not the Germ Cell which determines action. . . . The correct order I assume to

be: first, the direct action of natural forces on life; second, the appearance of a wish to do what natural forces tend to create; third, a power to do through the growth of inherited traits. Then judgments are formed which harmonize with natural tendencies. . . . The wish thus represents evolution yet to come, just as the will represents the stages through which evolution has gone. Between the two is an eternal conflict, some element of which we face every time we go through a period of depression. Willlessness is a defect of character and yet it is the only door through which evolution can come.

Dr. Patten then points out the effects of the suppression of the wish in the creation of abortive action and inferior complexes. Conversely, he points out the method and result of expression in terms of creative action and positive adjustment. Both he states in such concrete terms as sex morality, the position of women, the development of children, religion and life work.

Dr. Patten's theories are here founded upon the findings of the genetic psychologist. Any adequate criticism of his psychological position should come from psychologists. Certainly, however, he has gone much further than those who have sought to link psychology and economics by making an exhaustive list of instincts and then deducing that certain acts are the result of certain instincts. Joint discussion by psychologists and economists of their common problems should result from this book to the enrichment of both fields of knowledge.

Many will criticise this book,—for its literary form and style, for its unconventional attitude toward morality, for inconsistency in places, and for generalizations that may in places be too broad. But such critics should consider and discuss rather the larger ideas of the book, and should remember that prophecy can scarcely be expected to be worked out into a logical, consistent and detailed philosophy, but rather must devote itself to outlining new territory for human thinking. In course of time the reviewer believes that this contribution by Dr. Patten at the close of his life will be reckoned a major contribution to human thinking,—as important as any he has ever made.

"Each master mind is he who points the way from one base to another."

JOSEPH H. WILLITS.

J. WALTER THOMPSON COMPANY. *Population and its Distribution*. Pp. 335. Price, \$5.00. New York: J. Walter Thompson Company, 1921.

This book presents a useful and convenient arrangement of the population figures of the 1920 census by states and by groups of cities. This edition, the third, in addition to listing all towns in the United States of 500 inhabitants and over with their counties, has added such information as the mileage of rural road and of railroads, the number of autos and trucks, electric passenger cars, telephones, electrically wired houses, central power stations, and an outline map of each state showing the location of its principal centers. The trade information has been extended to include thirty separate classifications of dealers, wholesale and retail, in the leading trades. These classifications give the number of dealers in cities of 50,000 and over, as well as in states.

LIPPMAN, WALTER. *Public Opinion*. Pp. ix, 427. Price, \$2.75. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1922.

Here is a book every student of government should read. The reader will recover but he will never thereafter be quite the same. It is misleading to entitle the book "Public Opinion." It is more accurately a criticism of the limits of attention and of knowledge and hence of the immobility of the average mind to meet the rapidly changing problems of the present day. As a criticism the book will endure and will have far-flung usefulness. That usefulness, however, will be more in the line of stimulating thought than in the way of useful conclusions. The style of the book is its finest feature. It is a great relief to find an authoritative work on government couched not in the sedentary verbiage of the average academician but in a style that allures while it instructs.

The book would have left a better impression had it been called what it is—a study of the limits of attention in a democracy. There are five pages in the chapter on "A New Image" devoted to constructive suggestions and the constructive suggestions are not at all of a size and character equal to the quantity and quality of the criticisms that fill the pages of the book. In this chapter on "A New Image" the author says: